The Caledonian Mercury. № 10,067.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 20. 1786.

EDINBURGH CIRCUS;

OR,

AMPHITHEATRE for EXERCISE and AMUSEMENT.

To the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

THE metropolis of this ancient kingdom has maintained and eſtabliſhed her right to be the ſecond city of Great Britain, in magnitude, in number of inhabitants, politeneſs, accommodation, and amuſement

The chief inducements which formerly led people of condition to London, now operate in favour of Edinburgh; and there are but few things remaining, either of curioſity or entertainment, which can determine them to prefer the former. One entertainment, indeed, is yet wanting, equally adapted to anſwer the purpoſe of exerciſe or diverſion, an entertainment which brings ſtrangers in crowds to London; which experience has demonſtrated to ſuit the humour and genius of the people, and which ſince its eſtabliſhment, has added ſeveral elegant ſtreets to the environs of that city.—Every perſon who has viſited the capital of Great Britain is acquainted with the aſſemblage of entertainments afforded by the Royal Circuſes and Aſtley's Amphitheatre. They are ſuperb buildings, containing under the ſame roof, practiſing Riding Schools, noble Areas for exhibiting the aſtoniſhing improvements made in the Arts of Horſemanſhip, together with elegant Theatres, on which are ſeen all the feats of ſtrength and activity, with muſic, and thoſe lighter entertainments of the Stage, for which Saddler's Wells has been long famous.—Mr JONES, Riding-maſter and Proprietor of a new Equeſtrian Academy at London, (now ready to be opened) moſt reſpectfully lays the following propoſal before the Public.

1ſt, That he ſhall immediately erect a CIRCUS at Edinburgh, with a Riding School, Stables, and Cock-pit, upon the very ſame plan with thoſe of London; which plan and elivation is lodged with Mr Butter, his Majeſty's carpenter, for the inſpection of any perſon or perſons, who will undertake the ſame Building, which propoſals are to be delivered in to him in writing, ſealed up, ſo as to be laid before the Subſcribers for their approbation. And ſo ſoon as ſaid Building is finiſhed, he is to bring down a Company to perform therein, for three months each year, during which time, every thing ſhall be exhibited, which has been ſhown or performed the preceding ſeaſon in any of the houſes in London.

2dly, That during the other nine months of the year, a ſettled Riding School ſhall be kept in the building, with proper horſes and teachers; and as conſtant attendance will be given, the Noblemen and Gentlemen will have an opportunity by the readieſt methods, to perfect themſelves in every ſpecies of Riding, together with the arts of managing the Horſe, vaulting upon the Saddle, with the different feats, and any parts of the late improvements in the art, which may be thought uſeful or becoming.

3dly, That the School ſhall be conſtantly open for breaking and dreſſing of Horſes, not only to the common purpoſes, but even to that extreme docility, which is ſo much admired, and which late trials alone have diſcovered the animals to be capable of.

4thly, The Building, Stables, and accommodations, will coſt, it is ſuppoſed, about 1500 l. Sterling.—One thouſand pounds of this Mr Jones's propoſes to raiſe by ſubſcription, and the remaining ſum of 500 l. to be laid out by him, as is uſually done in caſes of the kind.

5thly, The Building and its contents to be mortgaged for the ſecurity of the Subſcribers, the number of whom is propoſed to be twenty, and the value of each ſhare 50 l.—For this, each Subſcriber ſhall annually receive the ſum of 2 l. 10 s. Sterling, together with admiſſion at all times, and to every part of the houſe.

6thly, That each Subſcriber ſhall alſo be entitled to ride his own horſe in the School of Exerciſe, two particular days of each week through the year, and at all other times when the Area is not taken up with teaching or performing.

7thly and *laſtly*, The Building is to be executed, the money laid out, and the ſecurities drawn at ſight of a Committee of the Subſcribers appointed by themſelves.

The encouragement that a ſmall part of Mr Jones's Company has received, gives him ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs to this propoſal; and nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to give his Subſcribers and the Public the moſt complete ſatisfaction, independent of pecuniary advantages, and the pleaſure of having eſtabliſhed his Entertainments in this great polite city, the length of the engagements which he will be thereby enabled to give, muſt prove a vaſt advantage to the Company itſelf, and enable it to excell both in London and in Edinburgh.

So ſoon as ten Gentlemen agree, the Building ſhall be begun; and the money in the mean time to be lodged in Meſſ. Manſfield, Ramſay and Company, Bankers, Edinburgh, who will give receipts for the ſame, where it will remain until called for by order from a Committee of the Subſcribers for carrying on the Building.

Wanted to Borrow at Whitſunday next,

In One or Two Sums,

FOURTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS, on the moſt unqueſtionable heritable ſecurity, at four and a half per cent. the intereſt of which will be paid half-yearly in the moſt pointed manner, and either in Edinburgh or London, in the option of the lender.

For further particulars apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet.

MONEY.

Wanted at Martinmas next,

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS, at Four and a Half per cent. upon moſt undoubted heritable ſecurity—The intereſt will be paid very punctually; and William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, will inform as to other particulars.

A NEW DILIGENCE.

THE Edinburgh and Newcaſtle Diligence, by Berwick upon Tweed, connected with the Newcaſtle and London Fly, by way of York, ſets out every lawful day from John Cameron's, at the White Hart Inn, Graſsmarket, Edinburgh, at ſix o'clock in the morning. Paſſengers lie the firſt night at Berwick, and arrive at Newcaſtle early next evening.

Tickets from Edinburgh to Berwick, 17 s. 8 d.; and from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, 1 l. 16 s.—Perſons taken up by the road, to pay 4 d. per mile.—Each paſſenger will be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; all above to pay as uſual.

The proprietors are reſolved to do every thing in their power to render travelling by this Diligence eaſy and agreeable.

N. B. The Glaſgow Fly ſets out from the White Hart Inn every lawful day at eight o'clock.—The Stirling Fly every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour; and the Dumfries Fly at four o'clock every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; all of them in the morning.

Preſervation of Game.

AS the Rae, Black Game, and Muir Fowl have been greatly deſtroyed upon the eſtate of GLENLYON, belonging to James Menzies of Culdairs, for ſome time paſt, a reward of Two Guineas is, upon conviction of each offender, to be paid to the informer, by James Roſs, writer in Perth.

LEMONS AND ORANGES.

JUST now arrived from Spain, per the Prince William, Captain M'Naughton Ramſay, from St Lucar, a quantity of LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES, the latter in high perfection, and fit for marmalade; to be ſold in cheſts, half cheſts, and quarter cheſts:

Alſo on hand, A large quantity of PORT, SHERRY, and LISBON WINES, in ſtandard bottles, full Engliſh quarts; the quanlity of which has already met with the general approbation of the public.

Orders for the above addreſſed to Alexander Thomſon, at his warehouſe, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

N. B. Sugars will be ſold at prime coſt to thoſe who take Oranges.

High-Coloured Oranges for Marmalade.

JUST arrived, per the Margaret, Captain William Ramſay, from St Lucar, a parcel of very fine high-coloured SEVILLE ORANGES, in excellent order for Marmalade, in Cheſts and Half Cheſts, by William Douglas, Quality Street, Leith.

Of whom alſo may be had, SHERRY WINE in Butts.

High Coloured Oranges for Marmalade,

CHINA ORANGES, LEMONS, and WINE.

JUST arrived by the Prince William, Macnaughton Ramſay maſter, from San Lucar, a parcel of very fine Seville Oranges, in the higheſt perfection for Marmalade; China Oranges and Lemons, in cheſts and half cheſts; Zerry and Sherry Wines, in butts; to be ſold by CHARLES COWAN merchant in Leith; or orders may be ſent to his Tea and Paper Warehouſe in Edinburgh.

N. B. Mr COWAN has on hand, at his ſhops in Edinburgh and Leith, exceeding fine Black and Green TEAS, ſelling upon the moſt moderate terms, in wholeſale and retail.

LINENS.

R. PLENDERLEATH, Linen Draper, Bridge-ſtreet, has juſt imported a large quantity of IRISH LINENS, from 1 s. to 5 s. 6 d. per yard, of the beſt fabrics.

As they are purchaſed from the moſt reputable manufacturers, he can aſſure the Public that they will be found both cheaper, and of a much ſuperior quality to thoſe expoſed at the adverti ſed ſales of Hawkers.

Scots Hollands, cambrics, ſheetings, and table linen of all kinds; muſſinets, demitties, &c.

N. B. Some excellent ſtout Coarſe Cloth, from 1 s. to 16 d. per yard.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The BETSEY of Dunbar,

WILLIAM MILLER Maſter,

A fine New Smack, Whitby built, is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, ſails poſitively the 2d April 1786.

This veſſel ſails remarkably faſt, and has two large cabins, elegantly fitted up for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage, and every care and attention paid to them.

It is hoped that the merchants of Leith and Edinburgh will encourage this veſſel, as by her they can have their goods ſooner than by any other veſſel in the trade.

The Betſey will not touch at Dunbar in her way home.

Direct for St PETERSBURGH,

THE SHIP

Betſey and Brothers,

DAVID WISHART Maſter,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to ſail about the 6th of April next.

She is a fine large veſſel, ſails the faſteſt of any in the trade, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, having a large cabin and two ſtate rooms.

For freight or paſſage apply to Meſſ. Peter and Francis Forreſter and Company, Leith, or at the Ruſſia Warehouſe, Exchange, Edinburgh; where may be had as uſual, all ſorts of Ruſſia Sheetings, Diapers, Drillings, Table Cloths, Printed Linens, Ruſſia Soap, &c.

For QUEBEC and MONTREAL,

The Ship ELISABETH,

ANDREW SYME Maſter,

NOW lying at Queensferry, taking in goods, and will be clear for ſailing in a few days.

For freight and paſſage, apply to John Taylor merchant, Queensferry, or to the maſter at Borrowſtounneſs.

The Eliſabeth is a fine new Ship, and burden about 160 tons.

Queens Ferry, March 18. 1786.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

THE SHIP

ALEXANDER,

ALEXANDER RITCHIE Maſter.

She is a good veſſel, ſails faſt, has a new Mediterranean paſs, and excellent accommodations for paſſengers; is expected to be ready to take in goods at Greenock by the 20th of March, and will be clear to ſail by the 10th of April.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Meſſ. Allan and Steuart, Edinburgh, Mr William Donald merchant, Glaſgow, or John Stuart, Greenock.

FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

THE SHIP OCEAN,

WILLIAM KINNEAR Maſter,

Now ready to receive goods at Greenock, and will poſitively ſail firſt fair wind after the 20th of March.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Hamilton, Garden, and Company, Greenock, or to James Buchanan, Glaſgow.

The Ocean is a large ſhip, and will be particularly fitted or the accommodation of paſſengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 16.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	Ditto 1751, —
5 per cent. Ann. 104⅝ a ¾.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 63¾ a ⅞ a ¾.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Ditto unpaid, —
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Navy Bills, 2¼.
Long Ann. 20 ⅝ a 11-16ths.	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 13 ¼ a ⅜.	Lottery Tickets, 30 l.
South Sea Stock, —	
3 per cent. Old. Ann. 68⅝ a ¼.	WIND AT DEAL MARCH 15. E. S. E.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

BY giving the following reflections a place in your uſeful and entertaining paper, you will much oblige your conſtant reader, MONITOR.

AN evil ariſes in this country, and threatens to grow into ſtrength. If not ſeaſonably checked, it may be the cauſe of much oppreſſion; it may become exceedingly burdenſome to men of landed property, and to their tenants. Aſſeſſments for the ſupport of the poor are taking place in many pariſhes through Scotland. For this change in the ſtate of the country, two cauſes may be aſſigned: The firſt is, that the number of the poor has of late encreaſed in many places one half of what is uſed to be. The ſcarcity and high price of corn in the [illegible] drew many poor families into ſtraits, from which their induſtry has not yet been able to recover them. They were then obliged, for their ſubſiſtence, to part with any little ſtock that their toil and frugality had enabled them to lay up. When that little was ſpent, they then fell a burden upon the poor's funds of the pariſhes to which they belonged, and ſince that time have continued upon them. Though, in that ſeaſon of diſtreſs, many humane and public-ſpirited gentlemen exerted themſelves much in order to alleviate the miſeries of their fellow-creatures, yet their exertions were not ſufficient to prevent all the bad effects of the ſcarcity which was then felt. The number of the poor has continued ſince that time to be very conſiderable; and there is little probability, from the preſent ſtate of things, that it will ſoon become leſs.

The ſecond cauſe is, that the common funds, whence the wants of the poor are ſupplied, have of late decreaſed conſiderably; and, from the preſent ſentiments of men, it is probable they will be ſtill further diminiſhed. The weekly collections made for the poor at the church-doors are not nearly equal to what they were in times of greater public virtue and decency. Perſons of fortune and rank ſeldom appear in a church. The manners of the times unhappily diſcountenance the inſtitutions of religion. The bad example of the higher orders has an influence upon the inferior ranks. The opulent farmer imitates the indecency and irreligion of his maſter. Vice ſends out its ſprings in the great, which, as they deſcend to the inferior orders of men, gather into a ſtrong torrent, that, by its violence, threatens to break down every fence raiſed for the ſafety and proſperity of ſociety. In vain the virtues of juſtice, of temperance, of chaſtity, of charity, are recommended; in vain the duties of religion are enforced, when the example of thoſe who lead in ſociety encourage the vicious. To this faſhionable diſregard of what is good, may warrantably be aſcribed much of that want of principle which now appears. The crimes of knavery and diſhoneſty abound. The abandoning of religious inſtitutions in the higher ranks has been hurtful to ſociety; it will now be hurtful to themſelves. The halfpenny which the labouring man weekly devotes to the wants of the poor, is far from being ſufficient for their ſupply. In this caſe, therefore, the burden muſt fall upon the men of property: The landholder muſt be aſſeſſed for the maintenance of the poor. This mode of ſupporting them is more expenſive than that of collecting at the church-doors. The poor are not aſhamed to take, or to apply for that which is given them out of the pockets of the rich. Their number accordingly is found generally to encreaſe in thoſe pariſhes where aſſeſſments are in uſe. Againſt this evil, all who may be hurt by it ſhould guard; and in no way can they ſo effectually relieve themſelves from it as by countenancing the inſtitutions of religion, which favour all that is virtuous, and repreſs every vice. By living after this manner, they would not only ſpread, by their example, a taſte for virtue and induſtry, but alſo lay up a good foundation for the time to come. The poor cannot be left to ſtarve. The rich muſt either collect, or be aſſeſſed, for their ſupport; as the common people, who at preſent are the only weekly contributors to the poor's funds, are unable to ſpare enough for their ſupply.

LONDON, *March* 16.

Yeſterday arrived the mail from New-York, brought to Falmouth by the Roebuck packet in 33 days.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETEER.

New-York, Jan. 10. A great clamour is now raiſed in New-Jerſey about an impreſſion of paper money. Their papers teem with productions for and againſt it, and petitions are induſtriouſly circulated by each party to carry their point; however a majority appear to be for it, which not only entitles them to the notice of the Legiſlature, but an abſolute claim to a compliance with their requiſition.

New-York, Jan. 31. Some valuable lead mines have lately been diſcovered in the Southern States, which have been conſidered by ſome as a happy prelude to the diſcovery of thoſe of greater value; but were we poſſeſſed of the gold and ſilver of all South America, until we can find means to turn the ballance of trade in our favour, or at leaſt to bring it to an equilibrium, our wealth will be but viſionary; like Spain, we ſhall only be tantalized with a tranſient view of it, and ſee it with envy paſs into the coffers of other nations. Would we be "rich indeed," we muſt promote induſtry, economy, and the arts of peace. Theſe will be ſources far ſuperior to gold and ſilver; from theſe not only riches, but happineſs and pleaſure will moſt aſſuredly ariſe.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated Jan. 6

"The Houſe of Aſſembly in this State, I think on Wedneſday week, in a committee of the whole Houſe, gave as their opinion, that no Britiſh debts ought to be paid until the Engliſh make ſatisfaction for their negroes, and the frontier poſts be delivered up agreeably to the treaty. Whether it will paſs into a law or not is perhaps uncertain."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in his Travels, dated Surinam in November, 1785.

"In my former letters I have not mentioned to you a tax impoſed on this colony, by which the bleſſed influence of an ariſtocratic government is placed in its true light. The tax is too infamous and degrading to eſcape notice. What do you think of the Dutch, this free people? Would you believe that they exact a diſcloſion upon oath from every merchant and perſon in office, ſtating their yearly profit and income, and that ſix per cent. thereof is to be paid to the Company, independent of other taxes? However, it ought not to be publicly known leaſt the European Governments, already too oppreſſive, might improve upon their invention in order to add this tax to their other cruel exactions."

Private advices from Leghorn import, that news had been brought there of the ſucceſs of the Chevalier Emo, the Venetian Admiral, againſt the Tuniſians. Having ordered a feint attack upon a particular part of the place, he drew thither all the garriſon, whilſt, improving a favourable wind, which ſpring up at the time, the Admiral entered the Goulette, where having landed 1500 men, he levelled with the ground all the new fortifications erected by the beſieged, during the truce formerly granted to the Dey: A ſtrong caſtle was alſo taken by the Venetians, who ſpiked all the ordnance they found there, which conſiſted of ſeveral large pieces of artillery. It is added, that a great number of Tuniſians were killed; but as the account is not official, this relation cannot be given as a poſitive fact.

The Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms inwards, have received directions from the Treaſury to make out an account of every ſpecies of merchandiſe, the growth or produce of France, which on importation into this country is ſubject to the payment of higher duties than ſimilar articles imported from other parts of Europe.

On Monday Mr Hughſon from the Exchequer preſented to the Houſe of Commons, an acount of money paid by his Majeſty or the public, for, or in reſpect of the conviction, confinement, employment, and maintenance of perſons convicted of felonies, or miſdemeanors, ſince the 1ſt of January 1775, ſpecifying the total of the ſums expended in each year, as far as the ſame can be made up; the title was read, and the account ordered to lie on the table.

From the totals of the above account the expenditure is as follows:

To Duncan Campbell, Eſq;	L. 126,922	4	2
To Sheriffs for conviction,	92,850	0	0
To George Moor, for tranſporting of felons,	1,512	17	8
To John Kirby, of Wood-ſtreet Compter, for taking care of convicts,	1,119	9	5
To Anthony Calvert, for tranſporting felons,	286	14	0
To Thomas Cotton, Eſq; to ſatisfying of bills for cloathing convicts, and other expences at Plymouth,	803	2	7
Total of all expences from 1775 to 1786,	L. 223,484	7	8

Extract of a letter from Algiers, Nov. 30.

"On the 7th of October there arrived here a Spaniſh brigantine from Alicant. The Comte d'Eſpily, and the ſuperior of the hoſpital of Tunis were on board. On the 8th, the Comte d'Eſpily obtained an audience of the Dey, and was very graciouſly received; but after the letter from the King of Spain was read, the Dey was much enraged. His Catholic Majeſty informs him, that he did not intend to make the uſual preſents of ammunition, ſhips, &c. but would give the amount in money. To this the Dey would grant no anſwer to M. d'Eſpily. He even ſaid, he would rather begin the war anew than ſubſcribe ſuch conditions. Next morning, however, having conſidered the danger of another war, he ſent for the Comte d'Eſpily; and, after ſome threatening language, declared finally, that he accepted the conditions which the King of Spain had offered. On this, pacification was again agreed to."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Feb. 26.

"The Magdalene Triumpha, lately arrived in the Tagus on account of the Oriental Company of Portugal, brings letters as far as the 2d of Oct. from Goa, on the Malabar coaſt, (ſhe had not been on the other ſide of the peninſula ſince June) where all was quiet when ſhe ſailed; the Portogueſe Governor of Goa having found means to make up the differences which ſubſiſted with the Rajah of Gicke, a neighbour of the Mahrattas, but a ſeparate and powerful Prince. The Magdalene was at Pondicherry in July, where the French are making compleat repairs in their old fortifications, and erecting new ones, extending their lines and circumvallations much beyond the former boundaries. The Gallic intereſt is reported to be increaſing very faſt in Aſia, as well from the great territory of which they are now poſſeſſed, as from the connections they have formed through means of ſome of the moſt powerful tribes, with whom they are endeavouring to make ſtronger connections, particularly at Surat and Agra."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 15.

DID no buſineſs, members not attending to make ballot for the Briſtol undue election.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *March* 16.

Rome, Feb. 15. In conſequence of a meeting relative to the affair of the Cardinal Rohan, the Pope unexpectedly called a Conſiſtor, Monday laſt, which aſtoniſhed the whole city. The Conſiſtory was held at the appointed time, and laſted an hour and a half, during which time the affair of the above-named Cardinal was debated, and it was reſolved to allow him the ſpace of ſix months to appear here in perſon, or to ſend a repreſentative to give an account of his arreſt, and if he does not clear himſelf in that time, the Pope and the Holy College are determined to degrade him from the dignity of Cardinal. We are very curious to ſee the ſpeech of the Holy Father on this occaſion.

Paris Feb. 28. We have abſolutely no political news ſtirring. It is only ſaid that the Eaſt-India Companies of England and France do not agree well on ſome eſſential articles in negociation between them relating to their reſpective commerce in the Eaſt-Indies. This rupture bodes no good for the concluſion of the treaty of commerce between the two nations, which has been [illegible]

LONDON, *March* 16.

There is a rumour, that it is the intention of Miniſters, in the new India bill, to give to the Governor-General of Bengal the title of "Lord Lieutenant and Captain General of India."

There is alſo a report that his Majeſty expreſſed a deſire that a Peer of the realm ſhould be appointed to the ſtation of Governor General, and that it ſhould have the new title of Lord Lieutenant, as a preparatory ſtep to the appointment of one of the Princes to that high ſtation. We give this as a rumour now circulating in political companies.

On Tueſday, Col. Tarleton arrived at the Royal Hotel in Pall Mall, from France.

Preparations are making at Cumberland-houſe for the reception of their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, but their return to England is but for a ſhort time.

The Duke of York has been written to by a Great Perſonage, inviting him to ſpend the ſummer in England, with his couſin the Prince Royal of Denmark.

Mr Jenkinſon's peerage is blown over for the preſent at the expreſs wiſh of the Miniſter and Lord Thurlow, who conceive that Mr J's aſſiſtance in the Houſe of Commons, is of more ſervice than his preſence in the Houſe of Lords.

A meeting was held laſt week by the Cabinet, on the preſent commotions in Ireland, the reſult of which, it is reported, was to enforce immediately the moſt vigorous meaſures for the preſervation of the peace in that kingdom.

The approaching match of Mr Conway and Lady Horatia Waldegrave will be in point of good eſtabliſhment, as well provided, as we wiſh every match to be, of beauty, youth, and mutual inclination.—In addition to the patrimony of the parties, which is not large, Mr Horace Walpole gives a thouſand pounds a-year down, and makes a further ſettlement in reverſion.

Lord John Ruſſel after his nuptials returns not for ſome time to England, but goes with his bride upon the tour.

Lady Frances Manners is among the Engliſh who have paſſed the winter at Boulogne.

Lady Mary Duncan is expected to reſide in Italy for ſome time.

The Ducheſs of Portland's Muſeum will ſoon be open for public inſpection; the whole arrangement, and we hope with an explanatory catalogue, is the work of Mr Lightfoot.

The forte of this collection, not in a very ſtrong hold, is in ſhells; of which this aſſortment is underſtood to be, as near as can be, complete. In foſſils too the Cabinet is not poor: and among theſe, and other curioſities not the moſt attractive, the object reported to us, as by far the beſt, is a ſmall urn, ſuppoſed, but wherefore we know not, to have contained the aſhes of the Emperor Alexander Severus. The urn is made of a compoſition plainly vitrified, with a bas-relief upon it. It is therefore ſo far undoubtedly uſeful, no leſs than curious, as it aſcertains to the date, whatever it may be, allowed to the urn, the exiſtence of the art of making glaſs.

A ſtanding order of the Admiralty Board was made on Friday laſt, that there ſhould be no freſh names added to either of the navy half-pay liſts for ſix months, as well to relieve the expence as to give a more certain chance of employment to thoſe already on the liſts, which are very full.

The Miniſter of France, to remedy the inconvenience of heavy taxes on the produce of lands, has laid a duty on the conſumption, which is paid without murmuring, as the tax is ſo blended with the price of the commodity; and this diviſion of a tax between the produce and the conſumption is looked upon as an admirable ſtroke of policy, as equalizing the effects of a great diſproportion in the produce of different harveſts.

One of the principal queſtions to be determined in the Briſtol election, is of a new and curious nature.—Previous to the election for that city, Mr Cruger, one of the ſitting members, (being an American), is ſaid to have taken the oaths of allegiance to the United States, and of courſe became *bona fide* a liege ſubject of thoſe States. Mr Cruger was, before this circumſtance, a Britiſh ſubject, and had ſat in Parliament. By an old act of Henry VIII any Britiſh ſubject that ſhall depart the realm, and become a ſworn ſubject to any other prince, power, or potentate, ſhall be deemed an alien, and pay like duties and cuſtoms with other aliens. On this ſtatute, as well as on the doctrine of the *ante nati*, and *poſt nati*, which is reported by Lord Coke in Colven's caſe, the Briſtol election will moſt likely turn. The determination of this ſingular queſtion will be the firſt of the kind that ever was tried beforea Committee of the Britiſh Commons.

Mr Pitt's bill for the reform in the Cuſtoms, which was one of the beſt regulations ever attempted by a Miniſter, appears to be entirely given up; we apprehend it was one of thoſe meaſures for the *public* good that has been ſacrificed to *private* intereſt.

That a reform is wanting in the adminiſtration of our Eaſt-India affairs, there is no man can doubt, who does but partake in the feaſt in our daily converſations, either on politics or on commerce. The eyes of our moſt ſanguine patriots of the preſent and of many preceding adminiſtrations, have been turned towards the Eaſt-India Company; ſome have attempted reforms in the political, and ſome in the military departments of the Company; they have propoſed new reglations, of which ſome have been adopted, others rejected. But none have exerted any vigour in attempting to lower the general freights of the Company, in the Indian navigation; by which neglect they have overlooked an article which calls loudly for reform, and from the reformation of which the nation would derive the moſt beneficial conſequences.

In the importation of 30,000 tons, (the whole annual tonnage of the Eaſt-India Company) no leſs than 150,000 l. have been ſquandered away yearly. And thoſe who have been the cauſes of this pro- [illegible] its encreaſe, have lately deliberated, whether they ſhould [illegible] to its exceſs 60,000 l. per annum more, by impoſing an additional freight of 2 l. per ton on every veſſel.

It appeared upon the evidence of a gentleman of rank in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice ſome time ſince, that their freightage was exceedingly overrated; that one third of the ſum then paid for freight and demurrage might be ſaved; that the China goods might be brought home at 20 l. per ton, and the Coaſt and Bay goods at 22 l. per ton; and that, even by a new ſyſtem of ſhips, a further conſiderable ſaving in the freight might be ſtill made. What this diſtinguiſhed officer then advanced as feaſible, a public-ſpirited citizen has within theſe few days attempted to realize, and has actually offered to the Court of Directors to build 80 new ſhips on a ſmaller ſcale, at his own expence, by which the ſavings of the Company may amount in a ſhort time to no leſs a ſum than 260,000 l. per annum!

Yeſterday Abram Robarts, Eſq; was choſen a Director of the Eaſt India Company, in the room of the late Lawrence Sulivan, Eſq; by a majority of 130, againſt John Travers, Eſq.

On Tueſday Captain Ballantyne, having completed the Pigot's lading, took leave of the Directors of the India Company previous to his departure for China.

By letters dated the 29th of January we are adviſed of the arrival of the Eaſt-India Company's ſhip Manſhip, Captain Gregory, at Madeira.

Yeſterday morning his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales paid a viſit, and ſtaid with her Majeſty upwards of two hours.

On Monday laſt the Duke of Queenſberry gave a grand entertainment to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Several Engliſh and foreign noblemen were preſent, and many other characters of diſtinction, particularly the celebrated Mademoiſelle d'Eon, whoſe vivacity and wit kept "the table in a roar," during the greateſt part of the evening.

Meſſ. Erſkine, Mingay, and Murphy are gone into Norfolk, to attend the aſſizes at Thetford, on Saturday next, when an intereſting trial is to come on, relating to a charge of perjury againſt a reſpectable inhabitant of Yarmouth.

Lord Howe has conſtructed a draught of a third-rate ſhip of war, to carry 80 guns, which he has communicated to the Navy Board, to be ſent by them to the different King's yards, to have a new ſet of 80 gun ſhips built. They are to carry their guns upon two decks, which will make them the moſt uſeful as well as the moſt formidable ſhips in our navy, and is ſuppoſed will be the greateſt improvement that poſſibly could have been made.—Their metal is to be equal to the firſt-rates, and their guns all upon a new conſtruction.

By the laſt accounts from Halifax, in North-America, we learn, that Commodore Sawyer had directed Captain Stanhope, of the Mercury man of war, with four frigates, to cruize on the Banks of Newfoundland, in order to prevent the French from making encroachments on the Britiſh fiſheries.

The above advices add, that the Boſtonians continue to behave very inimically to ſuch Engliſh and Halifax veſſels as put into that port; and that ſome very diſagreeable diſputes had taken place among the civil officers upon the Britiſh eſtabliſhment in Canada.

Yeſterday morning about three o'clock, a fire broke out at the Hay Repoſitory, in James's-ſtreet, near the Haymarket, which raged with ſuch violence, that the utmoſt exertions of the firemen could hardly prevent it ſpreading deſtruction to the greater part of the neighbourhood; five houſes were totally burnt in the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet where the fire broke out, and two more on the ſame ſide are greatly damaged. The Tennis-court-houſe is much damaged. There were upwards of 30 carts of hay in the barn at the time it took fire, which are all deſtroyed, together with a carpenter's work-ſhop, occaſionally uſed for a puppet-ſhow theatre, which was erected over it. The Phœnix fire-office has been a conſiderable loſer by the deſtruction of a pawnbroker's houſe and ſtock, which was on the oppoſite ſide, no part of the ſtock being ſaved.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 11,781 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 4685, a prize of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 1760, 12,574, 19,256, 34,525, 36,937, 42,619.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The Speaker having formed a Houſe, and got together one hundred members, they proceeded to ballot for a Committee for deciding on the controverted election for the city of Briſtol, upon the petition of Mr Daubeney and the electors of Briſtol, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Mr Knight, Chairman.

Mr Johnes,	Mr Douglas,
Mr J. Eliot,	Col. W. Wynne,
Mr Brandling,	Mr Heneage,
Mr Wemyſs,	Mr Edwin,
Mr Nicholas,	Mr Boſcawen, and
Earl of Mornington,	Mr Ruſhworth.

Mr Macnamara and Sir John Miller, Nominees.

"Mr *Marſham*, about half paſt five o'clock, (the Houſe having been detained from other buſineſs by the ballot) brought in his bill for the better ſecuring the freedom of election, by excluding, after the manner of Mr Crewe's bill, from voting for members of Parliament, all perſons employed in the Ordnance, Navy, Navy-pay, Victualling, and Sick and Hurt Offices. It was read a firſt time, ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow fortnight.

"Sir *John Woodhouſe* moved, that the order for hearing the Committee on the Nairnſhire election on Tueſday the 23d inſtant, be diſcharged and poſtponed till Tueſday the 28th of this month. The Honourable Baronet ſtated very ſhortly his reaſons for this, which were, that the latter day would be more convenient to all parties than the former one, the counſel being out of town, and Mr Brodie, the ſitting member, having given his conſent for the motion.

"The motion was then made and agreed to.

"Mr *Beaufoy* brought in his bill for encouraging the Turbot Britiſh Fiſhery, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

"Mr *Pye* moved, that the committee on the militia bill be adjourned till Monday, which was agreed to.

"Mr *Manwaring* brought up the bill for extending the bill for the regulating courts of Requeſts, which was read a firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading.

"Mr *Roſe* brought up the amendments on the mutiny bill, which being moved for a firſt time,

"Colonel *Fitzpatrick* wiſhed to have the nature of them explained.

"Sir *George Yonge* obſerved, that it was now, for the firſt time, intended, that officers by brevet ſhould be ſubject to courts martial. They had, he ſaid, been hitherto without its juriſdiction; ſo that, though theſe officers ſhould command a body of forces, they might order the men to mutiny, and not be liable to a court martial. The opinion of experienced officers had, therefore, been taken; and it was thought beſt for the future to make officers by brevet, liable to courts martial.

"Colonel *Fitzpatrick* allowed this reaſoning to be good, but ſaid, at the ſame time, that there was no occaſion for it, for the Miniſter always had it in his power to prevent any officer by brevet from ſerving; and indeed, no one ever did ſerve without pay, ſo that the amendment juſt mentioned was totally unneceſſary. The Hon. Member was of opinion, that there ought to be ſome precedent to juſtify ſuch an innovation, before the Houſe ſhould agree to it.

"Sir *George Yonge* thought the poſſibility of the caſe a ſufficient ground.

"Mr *Francis* thought it a very dangerous precedent, indeed, for the mere poſſibility of a thing, to warrant ſuch a remedy.

"The amendments were then read a firſt time, and moved for a ſecond reading, when

"Mr *Sheridan* objected to them on the ſame grounds as Col. Fitpatrick and Mr Francis had, and was of opinion, if it was thought that the mutiny bill ſhould be amended, that it ſhould paſs juſt now in its preſent ſtate, and be ſubmitted to the conſideration of experienced officers, for the neceſſary amendments, againſt the next year.

"General *Burgoyne*, Mr *Francis*, and others, ſeverally ſpoke againſt the ſecond reading.

"Mr *Pitt* thought there could hardly be ſtated ſo many objections againſt a thing ſo reaſonable, and obſerved, that in the caſe of General Roſs, the Judges were of opinion, that he could not be tried by a court martial, being an officer by brevet; though they, at the ſame time, thought the mutiny bill extremely defective in that particular. The preſent amendments, therefore, were only to rectify that defect, and could not but deſerve the ſupport of the Houſe.

"Mr *Fox* ſaid, the evil ſo much dreaded, never had, nor would happen, if Miniſters acted wiſely, for ſurely they would not give a command to officers not on pay. He was for poſtponing the amendments till next year, and for the opinion of officers being had thereon. The Hon. Gentleman thought, as the military laws did not form a part of the conſtitution, all innovations ought to be carefully guarded againſt.

"Mr *Pitt* replied, and the motion for the amendments being made, the Houſe divided thereon, and the amendments were agreed to.

"Major *Scott*, it was ſuppoſed, would make the motion he had given notice of for papers, reſpecting Mr Haſting's caſe, and a very long and ſpirited debate was expected thereon."

Died, at Arbuthnot-houſe, upon Wedneſday the 15th current, the Right Hon. the Viſcounteſs of Arbuthnot. Her friends and relations will pleaſe accept of this notification of her death.

Died, at Cariſton, on Wedneſday the 15th current, Mrs Mary Forbes, widow of the late George Skene of Skene.

Yeſterday, died at Leith, Mrs Eleanora Gifford, ſpouſe to Mr James Whyte merchant, much regretted by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance.

Mr Daniel Robertſon having, during the ſpace of eight years, attended the lectures of various Profeſſors here, had the degree of Maſter of Arts conferred upon him by the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK PRISON.

Yeſterday morning, all the felons, at preſent confined in the Tolbooth, had nearly effected their eſcape. The particulars of this dangerous attempt, and which, from circumſtances, muſt have taken ſome time to plan and execute, ſo far as we have been able to collect them, are as follow: There were in the room where the Cage ſtands, on Saturday night, William Thorburn, a fellow of the name of Flanaghan, and another perſon, all notorious offenders. Walter Roſs, now under ſentence of death, was confined in the ſame apartment previous to his trial, and was only removed from it to another upon ſentence being pronounced againſt him. The Cage room is immediately above an apartment, where the keys of all the felons rooms, as well as the inſtruments for ſcrewing off and on the irons of the priſoners, are kept. Into this room the three fellows above mentioned had made their way, by means of cutting a hole in the floor of their own apartment; and having poſſeſſed themſelves of the keys, &c. they ſet all the other priſoners confined for crimes, together with thoſe under ſentence of death, ſo far at liberty, as to be able to walk at large in the common hall of the priſon, and be ready to ſeize the firſt opportunity of getting poſſeſſion of the key of that door alſo, upon the inner turnkey's coming in the morning to execute the duties of his office, it not being the practice for him to ſleep in the priſon all night. Yeſterday morning, accordingly, between eight and nine o'clock, when the turnkey, accompanied by a porter employed to clean out the different apartments, entered the priſon, to their great ſurpriſe, they found themſelves immediately laid hold of by people, whom they expected to ſee in very different ſituations. The turnkey, however, with great preſence of mind, upon the firſt aſſault, luckily got the key of the hall-door conveyed into his breeches, without the villains perceiving it; and, notwithſtanding the moſt horrid threats, and the cruelleſt uſage, he got it concealed there, in ſpite of all the ſearch they could make for it. The poor man, at laſt, in imminent danger of his life, thought of a device to preſerve it, and obtain liberty from his mercileſs aſſailants. He informed them, that if they would allow him to riſe, he being then upon the floor, with three or four above him, trampling upon his body with their knees and feet, he would deliver them up the key. To this they agreed. The turnkey then requeſted, that, as he was ready to faint, from the bruiſes and other cruel uſage he had received, he might be ſuffered to go to the priſon cellar to get a glaſs of ſomething to revive his ſpirits. This was likewiſe agreed to; and two of the fellows, in order that he might not deceive them, went along with him. Juſt as they were entering the door of the cellar, however, the turnkey, ſummoning up all the ſtrength of which he was maſter, made a ſudden ſpring from them, and had the good fortune to get into one of the debtor's rooms, which he inſtantly bolted on the inſide, before his purſuers could reach it. The alarm was then given from the windows of the priſon for the aſſiſtance of the city guard to quell the mutiny. They accordingly attended. The lock of the door, leading to the common hall, was obliged to be taken off, the key of that door being ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the inner turnkey, who even tho' he had not been juſtly afraid again to encounter ſuch powerful adverſaries, was by this time actually ſo bad, as to be unable to move from the place where he had taken refuge. What muſt appear equally extraordinary with any part of the narrative, is, that when the Guard entered the hall, there was no perſon whatever to give them the ſmalleſt reſiſtance. All the priſoners, from the bravery and good conduct of the inner turnkey, finding their plan of eſcape entirely fruſtrated, had betaken themſelves to their former places of confinement; and ſome of them had even the audacity to pretend a total ignorance of the whole tranſaction. The number of theſe deſperadoes, who had been liberated from their reſpective places of confinement, and were collected together in the Hall, amounted to eleven. The Magiſtrates are juſt now employed in taking precognition as to this buſineſs. From what is hitherto come out, it appears, that William Haugh, who lately received a reſpite during his Majeſty's pleaſure, was the moſt active in maltreating the turnkey, and propoſed to hang him, if he perſiſted in his refuſal to deliver up the key. John Haugh the other brother alſo maltreated him, as well as Roſs; and upon the porter's calling out at the window for aſſiſtance, Thorburn, and ſome of the other priſoners, fell upon him, and beat him in a moſt cruel manner. Both the turnkey and the porter are in ſuch a way as not to be deemed entirely out of danger, particularly the latter.

Saturday night, betwixt twelve and one o'clock, a gentleman's houſe at the head of the Eaſt Road in Leith, was attempted to be broke into by two fellows, who had wrenched open the door betwixt the garden and back court. Luckily the Gentleman in the houſe adjoining happened to obſerve the fellows, and diſcharged a muſket at them, loaded with ſmall ſhot, upon which they immediately made off.

There appears to be a great number of idle diſorderly fellows lurking about the place at preſent. It behoves the public, therefore, to beſtow a more than ordinary attention to the preſervation of their property. Since Saturday night, a number of lanes have been broke at Lawrieſtoun and other parts of the ſuburbs, probably by this banditti.

We are informed from good authority, that the burgeſſes of Aberdeen alone have contributed 100 l. Sterling towards the expence of carrying the borough reform into Parliament. Such is the ſpirit by which the burgeſſes of Scotland are at preſent animated in relation to that important object.

The operations on the High Street this day commenced. The work is to be continued night and day till finiſhed.

The Vulcan, from Jamaica to Newcaſtle, is on ſhore on the coaſt of England.

The Diana, Ritchie, from London to Leith, arrived.

The Lady Hannah, Kerr, from London to Leith, is arrived in the Roads.

We hear that the Greenland ſhip Raith, of Leith, commanded by Alexander Young, made her paſſage to Lerwick in Shetland in 48 hours from Leith roads, was the firſt Greenland veſſel from Britain, and propoſed to leave that harbour on the 9th current for the ice. The other ſhips

Leith vessels destined for that fishery have been detained by the late stormy weather and contrary winds.

Advice is just received from Wells, that a Dungeon Light is broke from her moorings by the late hard gales of wind, and appeared off that harbour the 8th inst. and it is feared it will be some time before it be replaced.

Some curious *workman* has obliged the public with a new coinage of Half Guineas of the present year.—They are larger and thicker than the real ones, and are made of copper, gilt; the impression in general full, and the head small, but prettily done; the worst part (except the metal) is the milling, which is remarkably bad. Those who cannot judge of them by this description, may seek up their long disused half-guinea weights, by which they may detect them instantly.

Last week was killed by William Wise of Rillington, near Malton, a hog pig, which weighed 51 stone, 11 lib. His head weighed 4 stone, and his feet when properly cut off, 1 stone; he produced 6 stone and 5 lib. of grease, and his sides weighed 40 stone 6 lib. He measured one foot five inches in the chine, and was seven inches thick of fat in the flank. What is more remarkable, a short time before he was killed he leaped over a gate five feet high.

Mr CLARKE begs leave respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen in Edinburgh and its environs, That his Course of Three Lectures on the Sublime Science of ASTRONOMY begins on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, in the *Cordwainers Hall*, opposite the College Gate, *which* is furnished with every accommodation for the purpose. The same Lecture which is delivered at noon, will be delivered at seven in the evening, during the three days of the course, viz. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday first. In this course, the Solar System will be explained and made evident to every capacity on an Orrery, Planetarium, Tellurian, and Lunarium; and the Theory of Tides will be demonstrated on the Whirling Table; and every interesting and entertaining Problem on the Globes will be performed; the true Figure of the *Earth* shewn by an Elastic Apparatus, and *her* true Orbit delineated by an experiment invented and only performed by the learned and celebrated Mathematician Mr Maclaurin, late of the University of this place.——Admittance to each Lecture, 1 s. 6 d.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 14.

"Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Rutland, attended by the Lord Chancellor, Judges, and King's Council, went in great state about three o'clock at noon, from the Castle to the King's Inns, where, amidst a vast concourse of people, he laid the first stone of the new Four Courts. This building, it is said, will be one of the most beautiful and commodious in Europe, and is expected to be completed in about six years.

"Just as his Grace had yesterday laid the stone, a man who was nearly over him, exclaimed,

There's the foundation
Of much litigation.

This prophetic expression excited general laughter, and was received with great applause by the populace—how far it may prove true we leave posterity to determine."

IRISH PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *March* 13.

Mr *Forbes* presented a bill to limit the amount of pensions, which was read a first time.

On the question for the second reading of it tomorrow,

Sir *H. Langrishe* rose, and adverted to what had fallen from a Right Hon. Gentleman on a former night on the subject of pensions, where he was free in his epithets respecting the gentlemen who differed from him in opinion; and though he disposed of them as Lord Peter did his brethren who did not coincide in his tenets, that they were damned scoundrels if they did not believe, yet he was so bold as to declare he differed widely with him. The principles of the bill, said he, are indefensible, for they tend to deprive monarchy of that energy alone by which the state can be maintained, and the constitution preserved.—He then entered largely into the probable operation of such a bill should it pass into a law.—He conceded that the pensions now amounted to 75,000 l. and that an encrease of them was an evil, but it was not of such magnitude as to call for the interposition of Parliament, whose interference should not be committed lightly. Besides, continued he, the pension list contains many grants that are an honour to the nation; and if you deprive the Crown of this prerogative, you take one of its brightest jewels away; for which reason I move you, that this bill be read a second time on the first of August next;—at which time I hope to have the pleasure, not in this House, but under a rural shade, to converse on the subject with my honourable friend who has brought in the bill.

Mr *Hewit* said, that in the year 1738, a bill of this kind had been brought into the House of Lords of Great Britain, and his Majesty sent a message to the House declaring his perfect consent to the measure; but the House of Commons, more wise, stood between the Peers and their king, to prevent so dangerous a dereliction of the royal prerogative: there are instances where the Lords have done the same when the Commons would have intrenched thereon. This bill, if passed, so far from answering the purposes intended, will throw a greater power into the hands of the minister; for he will think himself sanctioned, without any hesitation, to keep up the pension list to 100,000 l.

Right Hon. Mr *Mason* avowed himself against the bill, for the reasons he had given on a former night.

Sir *Boyle Roche* declared he had a natural bashfulness, yet would oppose the subject in its first rise. This prerogative of the Crown, which you would now invade, is, said he, one of the brightest feathers in the Royal wing; it is a pillar of the Court, whose favour should flow unbounded and for ever, like Holywell, in Flintshire. I declare to this side of the House, and to both sides of the House, that this bill contains so great an error that I cannot find a name for it, and I perceive that pensions are a matter of tender concern to all those who have none.

Mr *Curran* with much brilliancy replied to Sir Hercules Langrishe. There was no instance in the annals of Parliament, he said, of opposition to the principles of the bill. The Hon. Gentleman who spoke second in this debate, mentioned the interest of the Commons pulling one way to save the prerogative, and the Lords pulling another way for the like purpose; so that the royal prerogative was upheld by them in the same manner as Mahomet's tomb was said to be suspended, by an attractive power drawing different ways, while he would make the regal power perfectly passive. The British lion has indeed, he continued, for some time forgot to raise his head, and shake his mane, and is content to amuse himself for some years past in wagging his tail at Portugal. This pension list I cannot consider but as a manuel of morality, for there the last are first, and the first last; there we see lillies of the vallies that neither toil nor spin, and yet are clad in glory; it contains much charity, covering a multitude of sins. It is a wonderful tree that grows upon, a barren rock, and shelters multitudes with its branches. The number of those pensions is the honour of this House, by making members thereof independent of their constituents; if it is suffered to go on it will supercede in ministers the trouble of gaining members over to them who have boroughs to let; it will be a monopoly, supported by an arch of which a pensioner shall be the key-stone. This will be a monopoly of raw material, for a minister, with little trouble, will have it in his power to break young members to his hands, and laugh at the slave merchant; and when this Right Hon. Minister shall have this band completely trained, he may take much credit from them; he may march them to church on a Sunday, two by two, decently clad in uniform, after which he will lead them to a hall, where they shall dine in public like ancient Spartans, or the old men at the Hospital; and when this happens, he will have a majority, that if the people murmur and shew signs of turbulence, shall plant a dragon at the door of each cottage, and beast of the national defence.

Serjeant *Fitzgerald* spoke against the bill, as conveying suspicions not only of the Crown, but of the House.

Mr *Forbes* rose again, in order to explain, and observed that no argument had been adduced against the principles of his bill, nor had the Right Hon. Secretary said any thing against it on a former day; but if on this day Administration shall oppose the bill, it will be plainly saying, we will not give up the source of corruption, but faithfully transmit it to our successors.

Mr *J. Ponsonby* spake against the bill, as implying a censure against the administration of the Duke of Rutland.

Mr *Burgh*, of Oldtown, read the Duke of Rutland's answer to the Commons at the close of the last session, where the utmost economy is promised in the application of the supply then granted. I went home, said he, perfectly satisfied with the promise of the Noble Duke, not thinking it would so soon be broken. I know it is not his fault; and that he may say, like Charles II. 'My words are my own, 'but my actions are controuled by others.' Since that day, oeconomy has been no more mentioned. On the contrary, the very first act Administration did was to appoint two postmasters instead of one. Administration, indeed, may say that this was a measure of Lord Northington's; now, we all know, that Lord Northington and the Duke of Rutland are in different interests on the other side of the water, and only agree in this country in the profusion of public money. There was, indeed, last session of Parliament, a motion made by the Right Honourable Gentleman, who with such ability and honour filled the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and every other station to his credit and the public benefit, for limiting the grants for the encouragement of manufactures, on account of the circumstances of the country. Bounties to the manufacturers must have limitation; but the growth of pensions is to have none. He concluded with a pathetic eulogy on his kinsman, Lord Chief Baron Borgh, whose family, with real honour, were upon the pension list after his decease; because while he lived he would never have his name upon it.

Attorney General. I have heard as little argument as I have heard an excess of intemperate declamation in support of this bill. An Honourable Gentleman has mentioned the appointment of two postmasters; but he should have told the House, that their salaries are but 1500 l. each, amounting together to no more than one absentee postmaster formerly had.

Mr *M. Smith.* I find three objections are made to this bill: The first, a reflection on the Duke of Rutland; the second, an invasion of the prerogative of the Crown; and the third, that it is an unnecessary measure. Now, if oeconomy is the spirit of the Rutland administration, why object to a measure for assisting it? Is not the royal prerogative, especially where it relates to a public expenditure, under the controul of this House? The bill goes to rectify an abuse of the royal prerogative, where it has entrenched on the public money 70,000 l.—for so much does the pension list exceed all the Crown has to give, which is the casual revenue, and the objects to whom those pensions are granted, that is to members of Parliament, is surely an evil, tending to a breach of the constitution. He then ably stated the pension laws of Great Britain, and its principles, and clearly demonstrated the necessity of the measure.

Mr *Corry* followed him, and said it was a compliance with an unbounded prerogative, a principle of passive obedience and non-resistance, and the divine right of kings, that drove the unfortunate house of Stuart from the throne of those dominions.

Mr *Beresford* argued against the bill, and stated the laws that ascertained the revenue which the king could appropriate.

Mr *Bushe* declared, that the work Gentlemen were now making, when no new taxes were raised, and every thing going on well, was like the screams of sea-gulls after a storm had passed.

Mr *Kearney* spoke in favour of the bill.

Right Hon. Mr *Grattan* argued with such closeness and perspicuity in favour of the measure, that our attempting to convey an idea of it would be doing him injustice in the small portion of the paper we might allot him. He concluded by declaring, that the minister's opposition to the bill was superlative folly; and desired them to go on, until the merchant and manufacturer, like the poor taxed pedlar, feels them; desiring them to remember, that the Duke of Buckingham was impeached for bestowing pensions on the Irish customs.

Right Hon. Sir *J. Parnel* declared against the bill, as did Mr Orde.

Mr *Hardy* spoke in its favour.

Upon a division there appeared,

Ayes, for adjourning,	134
Noes,	78

Tellers for the ayes, Mr G. Ponsonby and Mr Serjeant Fitzgerald.

Tellers for the noes, Mr Forbes and Mr Burgh, of Oldtown.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To HUGO GROTIUS.

WHEN, learned GROTIUS!
You *distil* law to us;
Were it not *petty*,
You should sign
ROSSIUS.

Monday, March 20.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

VOLUMINOUS and extensive as the laws of this country are, yet, from the nature of our constitution, and the fallibility of human knowledge, we often find they are still inadequate completely to effect the purpose for which all laws are intended, that of distributing ample justice and retribution upon every occasion. This remark is particularly obvious in cases of *scandal* and *defamation*, where the attacks of falsehood and malice frequently pass with impunity, or with a degree of punishment by no means proportionable to the enormity of the offence, or consistent with the strict equity of retaliation.—I was induced to make these observations, by being present at *Guildhall* last week, when a cause came on to be tried between *William Robertson*, of Norfolk-street, Strand, Esq; the plaintiff, and *Henry Brind*, of Silver-street, Cheapside, great-coat warehouse-man and tailor, the defendant. The action was brought for DEFAMATION; but it appearing to the Court, and Mr Robertson, from the evidence given, that Brind was in fact only secondary in the iniquitous business, and led into it by one *Douglas*, the principal, and that he (Brind) had frequent appearances of insanity, Mr Robertson, with great consideration and humanity, and much to the satisfaction of the Court, agreed to stop the proceedings, upon *Brind's* coming into Court, making a public declaration of his error, and confessing his contrition for what he had imprudently done to the prejudice of Mr *Robertson*. He accordingly did so, and thus luckily was freed from a business which, as his counsel Mr *Mingay* aptly enough expressed it, "was the *best suit* the tailor ever made up in his life." I have mentioned this circumstance of *Brind* as introductory to that of the *Principal*, *Robert Douglas* (against whom Mr *Robertson* had also instituted an action for DEFAMATION), who suffering a judgment to go by default, a writ of enquiry brought the matter before the Sheriffs and a *special jury* on the Monday previous to the before mentioned trial; when, after hearing every circumstance of the villanous transaction, they awarded ONE THOUSAND POUNDS damages to Mr *Robertson*, thinking it equally effective against the personal insignificancy of the defendant, as if it had been double or treble the sum, which some of them were inclined to mention, and lamented, that it was not in their power, in the place of this pecuniary penalty, to have inflicted the corporal punishment of a thousand lashes, which the delinquency of the defendant so highly merited.

My remarks of the incompetency of our laws in all cases to do complete and ample justice to the injured, or sufficiently to punish the guilty, is strongly evidenced in the present case; the circumstances attending which, upon every principle of justice and public good, certainly required the most rigid and severe chastisement; it being no less than a direct charge of FORGERY, and attempted to be supported by an OATH, taken before a *Chief Magistrate*.

Here an attempt is made to affect not only the *reputation*, but even the *life* of an individual; the loss of which, as Mr *Bearcroft* observed, might have been the consequence, had it happened to have related to the business of papers, when, from various common circumstances, Mr *Robertson* could not have had it in his power to produce the same testimonies of their identity, and his own innocence. For an offence of this malignant nature, the atrocity of which is infinitely heightened by its being a repetition of the same enormity, the aggressor is only subjected to a punishment, which an honest member of society must undergo, as a consequence of his misfortunes; confinement in a prison until an act of insolvency may set him at liberty. To those who are strangers to the subtleties and nice discriminations of the law, this may, on reading the particulars, appear singular; but so the fact is, that Mr *Robertson* could not appeal to any other tribunal than that which he was advised to; the offence of *Douglas*, from a peculiar circumstance, (which is, a *legal distinction* of the manner in which oaths are taken) not coming within the cognizance of the *penal laws*.

That the law does not, under the present circumstance, afford sufficient redress to the injured, will be clear from the following consideration—That the infamous accusation, under such a strong presumptive proof of its validity, as an affidavit; and being a matter of public notoriety, (as will be seen by the following short detail) from that quick propagation which every ill report meets with, the [illegible] heard by many whom a subsequent *justification* is private appeal to a court of common law by a reached. Strong prejudices may therefore ever upon the mind of numbers, to the future disadvantage of the injured party. On the contrary, the punishment which the penal laws inflict, is of equal publicity, the offence and the infliction of the punishment are heard together, and the injured person thereby receives a redress by a public exculpation from the supposed criminality. That the present punishment is not adequate to the offence, a short account of the present case is the most incontestible proof.

It is with a the remembrance of most people, who are any ways acquainted with daily occurrences, that a malevolent attack of a similar nature, an *accusation of forgery*, was made on Mr *Robertson* in the year 1784, of which he was afterwards publicly acquitted in the most honourable manner, his innocence being so fully evinced upon the very face of the business, that the *Judge* and *Jury* pronounced him "HONOURABLY ACQUITTED," upon the bare evidence of his prosecutors, without putting him on his defence. The same DOUGLAS was the instrument and apparent *principal* in that abominable business, who, to his other crimes, added the blackest ingratitude, being, as I have been authentically informed, supported in his exigencies, and employed by the man whose life he was endeavouring to affect. Not content with a desert in the first instance; from what cause, but a malignant disposition of mind, it is impossible to guess, he, in the month of December last, conceived the infamous design of a *second* accusation. From being a clerk of Mr *Robertson's*, he became acquainted with some particulars relative to the will of a gentleman of the navy, whose sister was left by her brother, (who died in the year 1782), sole legatee and executrix, jointly with Mr *Robertson*, as *executor*, who has acted as such, and as agent for the deceased in all his concerns in the public offices. From this, *Douglas* conceived the diabolical idea of asserting, that a will of the deceased, made in the year 1775, and witnessed by two respectable persons now living, was a forged one.

It is necessary here to take notice, that *Brind*, before mentioned, had married a woman that lived with, and was *supposed* to be the sister of the testator deceased, but whom it is well known stood in a very different relation to him. From this circumstance *Brind* considered himself as related to the testator, and in consequence of a public advertisement, requesting an application by the nearest of kin (inserted by Douglas,) he became known to him, and was by him, made to conceive the will before-mentioned, to be forged by Mr Robertson. To substantiate this charge, he absolutely went before the present Lord Mayor, and made an affidavit, that he had "*been at the Commons, and examined the will* in "question, and that he verily believed the signa-"ture of *Richard Backhouse* (the name of the de-"ceased) subscribed to the seal, set to the said will, "was not the hand writing of the testator, but that "he verily believed it to be the hand writing of "*William Robertson*, as well as the hand writing "in the body of the will."——In consequence of this affidavit, *Brind* presented a petition to the victualling Board, accompanied with the affidavit, praying that all accounts of the deceased might be delivered to him, or stopped in their hands, till the will was set aside. Apprised of the business, Mr *Robertson* (it appeared in evidence) took the necessary steps in the first instance, to clear the matter to the Commissioners, who being perfectly satisfied, at his request, retained the papers, and gave him copies; upon which he grounded the before mentioned actions; and every necessary document and evidence being produced to prove the identity of Mrs *Briand*, the sister of the deceased, and the authenticity of the will, the Jury thereupon awarded the damages I have specified in the one case; and the Court concurred in Mr *Robertson's* lenity to *Brind* in the other.

It is to be hoped this injured gentleman will publish a full account of the infamous transaction, and its connection with the former, both for his own particular justification being made more public, and to evince the necessity there is for a revision and alteration of some of our penal statutes. The short state of the matter, which I was able to collect, will, I doubt not, be a strong argument in favour of a revision; for no one who peruses it will surely think that *any* pecuniary satisfaction, could it be obtained, (which, in this case, from the poverty of the defendant, it cannot) is adequate to the injury; or such punishment proportionate to the enormity of the offence.

The attempt was in its consequence aimed indirectly at the life of the plaintiff, and, in strict justice, the life of the defendant should answer for it. This is, in other cases, a capital offence, and should therefore be liable to a capital punishment. From a nice distinction, an action at common law is obliged to be substituted for an *indictment* under a penal statute. It was evidently proved, that the *affidavit* made by *Douglas* before the Lord Mayor, was *false*, and known by him at that time to be *so*; and as the malicious intent is thereby sufficiently manifested, all mankind would surely deem such a transaction to be a wilful and corrupt perjury; but as the law, from a peculiar circumstance, does not admit of a prosecution on that ground, the culprit escapes with too mild a punishment. This certainly merits the consideration of the sages of the law, and it must be the universal desire, (in order to prevent the future perpetration of such villanous designs) that it may become a subject of investigation. That it may, is sincerely the wish of

Your humble servant,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

ARRIVED at LEITH, March 18. Prince William, Ramsay, from St Lucar, with wine, fruit, and cork; Gardner, Crookshanks, from Morrisonhaven, with goods.—20. Lady Francis, Gordon, from London, with goods; Three Friends, Crear, from Seabock and Inverness, with goods; Friendship, Anderson, from Dunnibristle, with seed potatoes; and three sloops with coals.

SAILED, Mally, Brown, for Montrose, with goods; Generous Mind, Knight, for Dundee, with ditto.

...t, and to be entered to at Whitſunday,

...elling Houſe of eleven fire-rooms

...ſides kitchen and large cloſets, preſently poſſeſſed ...Beetſon, being the ſtorey immediately above the ...ish Coffeehouſe. The entry is by the firſt ſtair on the ...t ſide of Borthwick's Cloſe.

Enquire at Adam Rolland writer, No. 2. Shakeſpeare's Square, who has powers to ſell it by private bargain.

First Notice—First Term.

IN the proceſs of Ranking and Sale, at the inſtance of Patrick Copland, late writer in Edinburgh, now in Banff, truſtee for Elſpeth Allan, and Alexander Allan, her huſband, againſt George Hay, grandſon and heir of the deceaſed John Hay merchant in Elgin, and all and ſundry the Creditors of the ſaid John Hay, the Lord Juſtice Clerk, of date the 22d February laſt, granted commiſſion and diligence for proving the rental, value, and holding of the ſubjects under ſale, and other points, in common form, and nominated and appointed Lord Eſkgrove, of courſe, to rank the Creditors; and aſſigned the firſt ſederunt day of June next to the whole Creditors of the bankrupt, to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them reſpectively, againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the Firſt Term, with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and ordained the ſaid interlocutor to be inſerted in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant, once every week for three weeks ſucceſſively, immediately after that date, to the end it might come to the knowledge of all parties concerned—In obedience to which this intimation is made.

THO. BRUCE, Clerk.

Second Notice—First Term.

THAT in the proceſs of Ranking and Sale, raiſed at the inſtance of Robert Drummond, Eſq; banker in London, and John Wauchope writer to the ſignet, his factor and attorney, and now inſiſted in at their inſtance, and alſo at the inſtance of Gideon Gray at Touch, factor on the ſequeſtrated eſtate real and perſonal of Hugh Seton, Eſq; of Touch, againſt the ſaid Hugh Seton and his creditors, the Lord Hendderland, Ordinary, by his interlocutor, dated 7th March current, granted commiſſion and diligence for proving the rental, value, and holding of the ſubjects under ſale, and other points in common form; and nominated and appointed Lord Swinton of courſe to rank the Creditors; and aſſigned the firſt ſederunt day of June next, for the Firſt Term, to the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them reſpectively againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And ordains this notice thereof to be made, to the end the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. BRUCE, Clk.

Third Notice—First Term.

THAT in the proceſs of ranking and ſale, at the inſtance of James Torry merchant in Edinburgh, againſt Charles Sharp, Eſq; of Hoddom, and his creditors, the Lord Henderland, Ordinary, by his interlocutor, dated the 8th day of February laſt, and renewed the 3d day of March current, granted commiſſion and diligence for proving the rental, value, and holding of the ſubjects under ſale (being that part of the bankrupt's eſtate which is not entailed, and to which the libel is reſtricted) and other points in common form, and nominated and appointed Lord Braxfield, of courſe, to rank the creditors, and aſſigned the firſt ſederunt day of June next for firſt term, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them reſpectively, againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And ordained this notice thereof to be made, to the end the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

Houſes in Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be expoſed to SALE, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Thurſday the 30th of March 1786, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

I. That LODGING in Gavinloch's Land, oppoſite the head of Forreſter's Wynd, being the fifth ſtorey above the ſhops, conſiſting of eight fire rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies, let in two ſeparate houſes, and poſſeſſed by Mr Thomſon and Mr Robertſon.

II. Another HOUSE, being the uppermoſt ſtorey of the tenement lying on the north ſide of the High Street, entering by a fore ſtair, within the ſtrait of the Netherbow, and conſiſting of two fire rooms, with a kitchen, poſſeſſed by Mr Greme.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir, writer to the ſignet.

Dalton Barley-Mill Bleachfield, 1786.

ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above Field, will bleach Cloth, at the following prices, viz.

All plain Linen wove in a 900 reed or under, at 2 d. per yard.—1000, at 2½d.—1100, at 3 d.—1200, at 3½d.—1300, at 4 d.—1400 and 1500, at 4½ d.—1600 and all upwards, at 5 d.—Satinets and fine Tweellings, at 5d.—Coarſe Tweellings, Damaſks, Cottons, and Fine Diapers, at 4 d.—Cambricks, Lawns, and Coarſe Diapers, at 3 d.——All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

ARCHIBALD HORN begs his employers at Edinburgh will obſerve, That Cloth for this Field is now taken in by Phin and Pattiſon haberdaſhers, oppoſite Blackfriars Wynd; Claud Inglis merchant, Luckenbooths; and at the ſhop of Alexander Livingſton grocer, Croſcauſey.

ALSO BY

James Wright, jun. St Andrew's Street, Leith.
Charles Watſon weaver, Dalkeith.
Robert Moir, weaver, Muſſelburgh.
William Mackenzie flax-dreſſer, Ford Pathhead.
James Dow brewer, Preſtonpans.
John Kedglie weaver, Tranent.
George Forſyth weaver, Ormiſton.
David Smith candlemaker, Haddington.
James Mabane weaver, Aberlady.
William Nesbit merchant, Dunbar.

And at the Bleachfield.—At all which places receipts will be given, and the Cloth ſoon returned.

At Brechin Bleachfield, 1786,

COLIN SMITH junior, continues to whiten all kind of linen, in the beſt and ſafeſt manner, at the following prices, viz.

A 700 reed and under, at 1 d. halfpenny per yard; 800 and 900, 2 d.; 1000 and 1100, 2 d. halfpenny; 1200, 3 d.; 1300, 3 d. halfpenny; 1400 and 1500, 4 d.; 1600 and 1700, and all above, 4 d. halfpenny.

L...ns, and Diapers, 3 d.; Cambricks, 3 d. halfpenny; Damaſks and Fine Tweels, 4 d.

All above yard-wide to pay in proportion.

Coarſe Tweels and Diapers, 2 d.

Cloth taken in for this Bleachfield by

Bailie Ferrier merchant, Montroſe, and Robert Fairly manufacturer there.

Meſſ William Mudie ſtampmaſter, Arbroath.
William Hunter and David Webſter merchants, Forfar.
James Duncan merchant, Kerrymuir.
James Smith merchant, Tannadice.
Andrew Lindſay merchant, Fettercairn.
David Henderſon merchant, Slateford.
James Strachan flax-dreſſer, Laurence-kirk.
James Smith merchant, Brechin.

And at the Bleachfield there—At all which places receipts will be given, and a reaſonable allowance will be given to merchants and manufacturers for ordinary ſale cloth.

N. B. No Cloth to be marked with ſilk or woollen threed, but with linen threed only. Cloth will be returned to the undertakers, as ſoon as finiſhed.

Brechin Bleachfield is in the moſt commodious ſituation, excellently ſupplied with good water, and not inferior to any field north of Tay.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Lammas firſt,

A HOUSE on the ſouth ſide of George

Street, and fronting St Andrew's Square, conſiſting of nine rooms, kitchen, garrets, cellars, &c. commanding a beautiful view of the Frith, and adjacent coaſt, which never can be interrupted.—To be ſeen Tueſdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars, enquire at Mr Hugh Corrie, writer to the ſignet.

Sale of Houſehold Furniture.

THERE is to be expoſed by public roup, on Thurſday the 23d March 1786, in that houſe, being the fourth ſtorey, ſcale ſtairs, in Bailie Fife's Cloſe, lately poſſeſſed by the Hon. Miſs Maitland, deceaſed; All Sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz. Mounted Beds and Curtains, Down and Feather Beds, Blankets, Carpets, Deſks, Drawers, Chairs, Tables, Grates, Mirrors, Silver Plate, China, Bed and Table Linen, a Gold Watch, Ear-rings, and an excellent Eight Day Clock; great variety of Kitchen Furniture, a good Jack, and Lead Ciſtern, &c. &c.

The roup to begin each day at ten o'clock.

MRS DALGLIESH AND SON, Auctioneers.

Dung to be Let,

TO be LET by public roup within the houſe of James Bain, grocer at the Two-penny Cuſtom, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of March current, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon, in tack for nine years from and after the term of Martinmas 1786, years, the Dung and Fullzie of the ſtreet of Weſter Portſburgh, from the Weſtport to the Two-penny Cuſtom, and from the Two-penny Cuſtom ſouth to Lochrin.—The articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Peter Hardie, Eſq; reſident bailie of Portſburgh, and William Young, writer, Dunbar's Cloſe, Edinburgh, clerk to the ſaid barony.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET,

IN HADDINGTON-SHIRE.

TO be LET, the FURNISHED HOUSE of NINEWAR, and offices, with or without ſome incloſures in graſs.

The Houſe is large, well furniſhed, and commodious for a gentleman's family; on a pleaſant ſituation near the ſea, four miles weſt of Dunbar, and ſeven miles eaſt of Haddington, in a plentiful country, near good markets and turnpike roads.

Enquire at Thomas Tod, writer to the ſignet. A ſervant in the houſe will ſhew the premiſſes.

A Furniſhed Houſe in Selkirk-ſhire

TO LET.

THE HOUSE of GALASHIELS, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, nine bed-rooms, and ſeveral bed-cloſets. The dining-room and drawing-room are each thirty feet in length by twenty in breadth. There are alſo a kitchen, laundry, cellars, waſhing-houſe, brew-houſe, complete ſtables and coach-houſe, ſervants rooms, and every other conveniency.

The houſe is completely furniſhed. There is a large garden ſurrounded with fruit-walls at a convenient diſtance from it. It ſtands moſt pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Gala, about thirty miles from Edinburgh, near the town of Galaſhiels, where there is an excellent market.

The country around is moſt conveniently ſituated for hunting, ſhooting, fiſhing, and every other country amuſement. The houſe will be let for one, two, or more years, as can be agreed on. The entry to be either immediately or at Whitſunday next. A tenant may have as much graſs ground as he chuſes.

For particulars apply to Thomas or Archibald Tods, writers to the ſignet, Edinburgh.—The gardener will ſhow the premiſſes.

Roup of Graſs Parks

At Carmichael in the county of Lanark.

TO be SET by public roup, at Weſtmains of Carmichael, in the pariſh of Carmichael, and county of Lanark, upon Wedneſday the 29th day of March curt. ſundry GRASS PARKS at that place and at Weſtraw. They are all old graſs, well fenced, ſheltered, and watered. The entery to commence the firſt day of April, and to remove the firſt day of November.

James Carmichael, overſeer to the Earl of Hyndford, will ſhow the parks and articles of ſet.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

A Farm in Stirlingſhire to Let.

TO be LET, for nineteen years, A FARM at WOODSIDE, ſituated on each ſide of the poſt-road leading from Falkirk to Stirling, about the diſtance of four miles from the former. The lands are completely incloſed and ſubdivided, well ſheltered and well watered, and is particularly deſirable, on account of its being in the centre of all the great markets. It is well ſituated for a grazier, and lies convenient for drovers and others that frequent the Falkirk Tryſts; and the graſs and foggage always lets at a good rent. The ſoil in general is ſtrong; and great part of the lands have lain long under graſs. This Farm can be extended to upwards of 100 Scots acres, if offerers incline. The whole to be entered to at Martinmas next.—Propoſals to be given in to the proprietor, at Woodſide, or James Henderſon writer in Falkirk; and the offerers names concealed, if required.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of James Bain, grocer at the Two-penny Cuſtom, upon Thurſday the 23d day of March current, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The SUBJECTS in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The two Uppermoſt and Garret Storeys of that TENEMENT of LAND, lying upon the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet of Portſburgh, called the *Hammermen's Land*, with the back houſe and area behind the ſame.

LOT II. The Garret ſtorey of that TENEMENT of LAND, lying upon the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet leading from the Two-penny Cuſtom to Fountainbridge, called *Scouller's Land* ——And,

LOT III. An AREA fronting the new ſtreet, running from ſouth to north, in that new ſtreet in Scouller's Park, upon the weſt ſide of the head of the Pleaſance, conſiſting of thirty feet in front.

The conditions of ſale and progreſs of writs to be ſeen in the hands of William Young writer, Dunbar's Cloſe, Edinburgh; and copy of the articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of John Reid, at Mrs Gavin's, Main Point.

Subjects in the Pleaſance.

TO be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d day of March current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Following SUBJECTS, lying in Pleaſance:

LOT I. A DWELLING-HOUSE, with an area in front and large garden behind the ſame; the whole conſiſting of 29 falls of ground or thereby. This ground is immediately adjacent to the property of Profeſſor Robiſon in St John's Hill, and commanding a beautiful proſpect of the Frith; is a moſt eligible ſituation for building.

LOT II. A TENEMENT lying in the ſouth ſide of the Long Cloſe, conſiſting of two ſtoreys and garrets, with ſtables, and a ſmall garden immediately adjacent, divided from the former garden by a ſtone dyke, conſiſting of 12 falls of ground or thereby.

LOT III. That DWELLING-HOUSE and SMITH'S SHOP, and Waſte Ground, with the benefit of a mutual gavel backward to the town wall, lying on the weſt ſide of the Pleaſance, fronting the high ſtreet commonly called the *Folly*. This lot being without the liberties, and ſubject to no reſtrictions on the part of incorporations, renders it a deſirable object for manufacturers and tradeſmen.

For particulars apply to John Peat, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF A

Houſe and Offices at Preſtonpans.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d current, at five o'clock afternoon,

That LARGE LODGING or DWELLING HOUSE, lying at the eaſt end of the town of Preſtonpans, with coach-houſe, ſtables, malt-kiln, barn, pigeon-houſe, and other offices complete, with a ſmall garden, all as lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Lord Weſtball.

The houſe conſiſts of dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, ſix bed rooms, cloſets, and a large kitchen, waſhing-houſe and cellars, all in good repair. It is not only moſt agreeable country lodgings, but the beſt ſituated of any in the neighbourhood for bathing quarters.

Apply to George Martin or Thomas Smith writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh.

The upſet price will be ſo low as 200l. Sterling.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE

TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt June 1786, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of HILTON, with the Advocation, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the church of Hilton, lying in the united pariſhes of Hilton and Whitſom, and ſhire of Berwick.

Theſe lands are of an excellent ſoil, and moſt conveniently ſituated, being within a few miles of lime and coal, and of the market towns of Berwick, Dunſe, and Coldſtream.—They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, are in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to further particulars, and has power to deal by private bargain, previous to the day of roup.

Alexander Brown, tenant at Wynnefield, will ſhow the eſtate.

Sale of Lands, or Houſes to be Let,

In the ſhire of Peebles.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Barony of HUNDLESHOPE, lying in the pariſh of Manor, and ſhire of Tweedale, within two miles of the town of Peebles, and twenty-two miles of Edinburgh.

The free rent of this eſtate is about 250 l. Sterling, and conſiſts of

I. The Farm of HUNDLESHOPE, which contains about 200 acres of arable ground, and 2000 of excellent ſheep paſture.

II. The Lands of BELLANRIDGE, containing about 200 Scots acres, all of which may be eaſily improved.—This Farm is very pleaſantly ſituated, ſtretching from Manor water to the river Tweed.

III. The Lands of HALYARDS, on which there is a convenient houſe, a good garden and pigeon-houſe, and comprehending the mill-town, mill, and parks.

The whole are held of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification in the county. The proprietor has right to the teinds which are valued, and the ſtipend has been localled within theſe few years.

If theſe lands are not ſold, the houſe, garden, offices, and ſome parks near the houſe, will be ſet.

Apply to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

Judicial Sale of Durn,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

And the Price farther reduced.

TO be Sold by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d day of June 1786, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands, Barony, and Eſtate of DURN, with the Teinds and Mill of the ſame, lying in the pariſh of Fordyce and ſhire of Banff; the proven free rent whereof, excluſive of the ceſs, which is paid by the tenants, is 721 l. 6 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; and the upſet price, which originally was 19,467 l. 10 s. 6 d. and was afterwards reduced to 18,000 l. is now to be 17,000 l. Sterling.

The valued rent is 952 l. Scots; and thoſe parts of the lands held of the Crown entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county.

The eſtate is reckoned to contain about 1600 Scots acres, excluſive of a ſhare in an undivided common and moſs. It is ſituated within a quarter of a mile of that populous flouriſhing ſea-port town, called Portſoy, five miles from Banff, and three from Cullen, through all which the great poſt-road leads, and in that diſtrict of the ſhire called the BOYNE, remarkable for its excellent ſoil and climate; fertile in all kinds of grain, and of late much diſtinguiſhed for a ſpirit of improvement.—The eſtate is well tenanted, moſt of the leaſes nearly expired; and, upon a renewal, it is expected will yield more than double the preſent rent.—The lands abound with lime-ſtone, marble, and whin-ſtone quarries; and on the hill of Durn there are great quantities of white ſtone, fit for potteries, for which advantageous offers have been made. The lands are alſo well accommodated with the means of improvement, as the barony has a ſervitude on the inexhauſtible moſſes of Park, and, from their vicinity to water-carriage, coal, and every other neceſſary, are eaſily procured. The Gardens of Durn are very extenſive, and well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds; a conſiderable part of the eſtate contiguous to the houſe is incloſed and ſubdivided with whin and thorn hedges, with belts of thriving young plantations, which renders the parks remarkably warm and well ſheltered. There is likewiſe a good deal of old planting about the houſe, on which no value is put.

A new houſe may be ſet down at a little diſtance from the old one, on a more elevated and moſt eligible ſpot, in the middle of a rich loamy field of forty acres, well ſupplied with ſpring and running water, and diverſified with moſt delightful and extenſive proſpects of the Moray Frith and adjacent country.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen in the office of Mr Alexander Roſs, depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and the rental, with a meaſurement of the eſtate, in the hands of Andrew Steuart jun. writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale; to whom, or Mr Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of Seſſion, intending purchaſers may apply for other particulars. A plan of the eſtate lies with Mr James Duff at Banff, factor appointed by the Court; and John Roſe, gardener at Durn, will ſhow the grounds.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Medicine-Tax having rendered it neceſſary for the Proprietors of the BAUME DE VIE to make new arrangements in the vending thereof, purchaſers are deſired to take notice, that, by favour of the Commiſſioners of Stamps, the Names of T. BECKET and Meſſ. DICEY and Co. are engraved on the Office-labels, which will, for the future, be affixed to the cork of every bottle; that the hand-writing of T. Becket, a proprietor, is continued; and that counterfeiting the engraving, or the writing, is a Capital offence.

The above information is given, that the takers of the Baume may not receive injury from any ſpurious ſort. Be careful, therefore, to obſerve, that the names are engraven and written, as above, which will prevent impoſition, as no perſons can procure thoſe labels from the Stamp-office, beſide the ſaid Dicey and Co. who, alone, are authoriſed to ſupply retailers in town and country.

As the Virtues of the Baume are univerſally known, for giving relief in moſt diſorders of the ſtomach, in the Gout, the Rheumatiſm, &c. we only repeat the names of the principal venders in London, viz. T. Becket, Pall Mall, and Dicey and Co. Bow Church Yard. Price, 3 s. 6 d. Stamp included;—and alſo by Huſband, Elder, and Co. Edinburgh; Mr Thomſon, Aberdeen; Mr Nicol, Dundee; and Morriſon and Son, Perth.

A Dwelling Houſe

In Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh, to ſell.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Friday the 31ſt day of March inſtant, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, between the hours of five and ſeven in the afternoon,

A DWELLING-HOUSE about the middle of Libberton's Wynd, on the weſt ſide thereof, conſiſting of two ſtoreys, with a cellar at the foot of the turnpike. As alſo, a Laigh Houſe immediately off the wynd, and a cellar belonging thereto; the whole rental being ſomewhat above 12 l. ſterling yearly.

The title-deeds are clear, which, with the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Ferguſſon writer, Buchanan's Court, Lawn Market, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

To be SOLD by public roup in John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of March 1786, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

THAT Dwelling-Houſe, Garden, and

Incloſure, at Jock's Lodge, a mile eaſt from Edinburgh, on the north ſide of the road leading to Muſſelburgh. The houſe conſiſts of a dining room, ſervants room, kitchen, and cloſets, on the firſt floor; a ſmall drawing room, two bed rooms, and bed cloſet, on the ſecond floor; and two large garrets fitted up for bed rooms, and has a variety of preſſes and other conveniencies. There are upon the premiſes, a ſtable, chaiſe houſe, byre, milk houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes. The park conſiſts of little leſs than three acres, and is well laid out. Theſe ſubjects hold feu of a ſubject for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 7 s. 11 ¼d. Sterling.

The ſubjects will be ſhown by the tenants; and for farther particulars apply to Joſeph Cauvin, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the articles of ſale and progreſs of writs will be ſeen.

SALE OF TIMBER.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Saturday the 15th of April 1786,

ABOUT Two Hundred growing OAK TREES, in Linplum Cleugh and Long Meadow, two miles from Haddington.

Bills with ſufficient caution, payable at Martinmas 1786, will be required, and the purchaſers muſt clear the ground of the timber by Martinmas 1786, on penalty of forfeiting all the timber remaining on the ground after that day.

Immediately after the ſale of the oak at Linplum, will be SOLD at Yeſter, 120 Oak Trees, in whole or in lots of dozens, peeled and felled laſt ſummer. Theſe trees, and at Linplum, are good red wood, about ſixty years old.—And at Yeſter will be SOLD, the ſame day, a large valuable OAK TREE, which was torn up by the root and blown down in January 1786; which tree, perhaps, has not its equal in Scotland; was raiſed from the acorn planted by the firſt Marquis of Tweeddale 120 years ago. The ſtem in girth at the root meaſures 12 feet, or four feet diameter, and the ſtem to the firſt branch is 21 feet in length, and from the firſt branch to the top is about 33 feet, in whole 54 feet high. The total wood in the tree is computed about five load of rough timber, which, at 40 feet to the load, is 200 cubical feet, beſides billet and faggot wood.

The tree will be ſold by the cubical foot per Hoppus's meaſure, and is of eaſy acceſs, as it lies acroſs Yeſter avenue, near the houſe.

LANDS TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD,

THE Lands of CARFIN, conſiſting of about 300 acres of arable ground, pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Calder, within two miles of the market town of Hamilton, fourteen miles from Glaſgow, and thirty-three from Edinburgh, and having good roads to all theſe places.—There is a commodious dwelling houſe and a conſiderable quantity of planting upon the premiſes.—As alſo the Two Merk Land of OVERMUIR, and the Four Merk and Forty Penny Land of GLENS, lying in the pariſh of Loudon and ſhire of Ayr; and the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of Ladytown and others, which afford a freehold qualification in the county of Ayr.

The time of ſale will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

Any perſon who wiſhes to be informed of particulars, in the mean time may apply to Joſeph Cauvin, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and it is requeſted, that thoſe to whom the late Archibald Niſbet of Carfin was indebted, will lodge notes of their claims with the ſaid Joſeph Cauvin, mentioning from what period intereſt is due.

By the King's Royal Letters Patent, are ſold

DR NORRIS's FEVER DROPS,

A Medicine eſtabliſhed by more than thirty years experience in a very extenſive practice, as abſolutely ſpecific in curing every ſpecies of Fever, by the gentleſt and moſt pleaſant means poſſible, never diſturbing the patient, nor cauſing the leaſt alarm or anxiety.—Whether the Fever be Inflammatory, Putrid, Bilious, Milliary, or that ſlow conſuming Fever, called *Nervous*, theſe Drops will be found to remove the diſorder with unequalled efficacy and ſafety. In Sore Throats, however malignant or putrid, and in Colds and Coughs, whether recent or chronic, there is no remedy ſo certain.—In the Scurvy, Rheumatiſm, Bilious Diſorders, and thoſe affections of the Nerves that prey ſo dreadfully on the ſpirits of the delicate and ſedentary, the happy effects of theſe Drops are aſtoniſhingly great; for, in the whole Materia Medica, there is no medicine ſo benignly efficacious. To promote and ſupport inſenſible perſpiration, when ſuppreſſed, diminiſhed, or diſpropo...ionate, and to remove obſtructions, are two great intentions of theſe Drops, and ſuch is their peculiar tendency to aſſiſt and reconcile nature, that wherever the Blood is inflamed, or vitiated by *inebriety*, or other exceſs, or its craſis breaking down from an improper uſe of *mercurials*, they will reſtore its balſamic qualities, and renovate the patient beyond any other known reſtorative. The experience of a ſeries of years, in a long and extenſive practice, has eſtabliſhed the ſafety of theſe Drops beyond all doubt; their tendency to the reſtoration of health is univerſal; and in the various diſeaſes incident to human nature, ſuch ſanative powers were never yet combined in one medicine! It is not Dr NORRIS's wiſh or intention to be frequently publiſhing the virtues of this medicine; for, with thoſe who are already acquainted with its excellence, it were needleſs; but as there are many afflicted patients, to whom it is yet unknown, this information becomes not only requiſite, but a duty. The afflicted and their friends are earneſtly requeſted to give Dr NORRIS's Eſſay an attentive peruſal; it will be found to contain much uſeful information, and alſo ſuch a ſeries of undeniable *facts* of *cures*, as will convince the moſt ſceptical of the excellence of this truly great medicine.—The eſſay may be had (free of expence) of Dr NORRIS, at his houſe in Lower Brook Street, Groſvenor Square, London; and alſo of the following appointed venders of the Drops, which are ſold in bottles at 2s. 8d. and 5s. 5d. each, (duty included) viz. by

HUSBAND, ELDER, AND Co. at Edinburgh; and at all the principal bookſellers and ſhopkeepers in the different towns in Scotland.

☞ The Family or Guinea Bottles, (excluſive of 1s. duty) are ſold only at the Doctor's houſe.—Theſe bottles are particularly calculated for families and charitable purpoſes (containing equal to five bottles, at 5s. 5d. each), and may be had ſingly, or in caſes of three, ſix, or twelve bottles each, for carriage, or to take abroad.

*** This Medicine is peculiarly efficacious in curing the Fevers, Bilious Diſorders, and Fluxes, incident to hot climates.

The uſual allowance will be made to captains of ſhips or others taking quantities.—They will keep for any length of time.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe, OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in ——A ſingle Paper 2d. ...6d. yearly, when called for—2d. & 6d. delivered in Town—and 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. ſent by Poſt.